

Buchanan Nursery Co.

Winnipeg - Manitoba

(St. Charles Village Post Office)

D. W. Buchanan, Director.



Section of Charles Apple Tree as photographed in grounds
of Buchanan Nursery Co.

Growers of Tree and Bush Fruits, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs
Shelter Belt and Forestry Stock, Roses, Hardy
Perennial Flowers, Etc., Etc.

OUR SPECIALTY—All kinds of Nursery Stock adapted to outdoor
planting in the Prairie Provinces of Canada.

Nurseries located on the north side of the Assiniboine River, out Portage
Avenue from the City of Winnipeg. Electric Street Cars from the City
reach the Nursery at frequent intervals. Take St. Charles and Headingly car.

Winnipeg Telephone No. 8138L2

Read before Ordering

We prepay transportation charge to nearest express office on orders amounting to \$10.00 and upwards, on nursery stock only, shipped to any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or Northwestern Ontario. Mail packages must not exceed 5 lbs. in weight. All stock wanted by mail or freight must be paid for in full before shipment. Packages of nursery stock will be sent C. O. D. to express office points, on payment of 20 per cent. of the amount of order in advance, but not less than \$1.00 in advance must accompany each order. Stock to be shipped to any point where there is no express office, must be paid for in full in advance, otherwise the stock will be shipped C. O. D. to nearest express office. No deviation from this rule. Cash in full must accompany all orders for potatoes, sprayers, bee supplies, etc. We use every possible care in packing, and guarantee to ship only sound, healthy stock and will do everything in our power to give our patrons satisfaction. Complaints as to shortages or condition of stock cannot be entertained unless made immediately after receipt of goods. Railway or express companies are responsible for damage caused through delays in transit and in such cases immediate demand should be made upon them. Remittance may be made by express or post office order or postal note, or bank check payable at par in Winnipeg. Add 25c exchange to checks payable at any other point. Be sure to write name and address very plainly and give explicit shipping instructions. Address correspondence to St. Charles Village, Man. Remember, early orders receive first attention when the busy shipping season comes, and get first selection of stock. Give full address every time you write.

Time to Order—Orders for spring delivery should be in before April 1, earlier if possible. We will do the best we can with later orders, but cannot guarantee delivery. Orders for fall delivery should be in by Sept. 1. We will give a special letter of planting instructions on spring orders received before April 1, if desired, but not with later orders.

Deliveries—We ship either spring or fall. Small fruits except strawberries, and trees, except evergreens, may be handled in the fall. Large trees received in the fall should be "heeled in" until spring. This is a safe plan and often better than spring shipment. Instructions for handling given with every fall shipment.

References—The Union Bank of Canada, Editor Nor'-West Farmer, Editor Farmer's Advocate, or almost any old established mercantile house in Winnipeg, can testify to our reliability.

Winnipeg Orders will be delivered free in the city, and collected on delivery, if not previously paid for.

A Favor—Anyone who receives more than one copy of this catalogue, or who is not interested in nursery stock, will do us a favor by kindly handing it to one who would likely be interested in it.

Write Again—Anyone who writes us and does not get an answer at once should write again. We receive many letters which we cannot answer by reason of the omission of the writer's name, or post office address.

Invitation—We invite all interested persons to come and see our nursery, which may be reached by electric street car line from Winnipeg.

Spraying—Foliage of trees and plants may be kept healthy by spraying. Get our Spraying Catalogue for spraying information.

Western Horticultural Society
The Winnipeg Florists' Association

DIPLOMA

AWARDED TO Buchanan Nursery Company
FOR Display of Fruits
at Provincial Horticultural Exhibition

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 4TH & 5TH, 1908

ON BEHALF OF WESTERN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

ON BEHALF OF WINNIPEG FLORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Geo. Batho

Robert Attkin

James Broderick

J. J. Riddle

J. W. Broderick

MANAGER AND SECT. TREAS.

Award for Exhibit of Fruit at the Provincial Horticultural Exhibition, held in Winnipeg, September, 1908.

The exhibit, for which this Diploma was awarded, consisted of about 30 varieties of Apples, Hybrid Apples and Crabs; over 25 varieties of Plums; about 25 varieties each of Currants and Raspberries; 8 varieties of Gooseberries, 8 varieties of Strawberries; 3 varieties of Cherries, Blackberries, Hippophae berries, etc.

The late Richard Waugh, agricultural editor, writing in the Winnipeg Free Press, said: "The special merit I claim for the plants grown at the Buchanan Nursery is that the apples and other trees are propagated from parent plants that have been grown and tested for years on the home grounds. The fruit trees are grafted on hardy roots, grown on the premises, and not on tender imported roots, as is done at most nurseries. I have no interest in the nursery I speak of, but it is only fair to make it known that I have found that they grow themselves what they sell."

Horticultural Society—Those who are specially interested in fruits, trees, flowers, etc., should become members of the Western Horticultural Society. Prof. Broderick, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, is the secretary, to whom the membership fee of \$1.00 may be sent. This fee entitles members to all the reports and other privileges of the society.

Don't Bite—When a nursery agent comes around with some wonderful new fruit or tree that he claims to be the very thing needed for this country, don't bite. In nine cases out of ten it is some old variety with a new name, and an extra 50 cents or so added to the price. Frauds of this nature are being practiced wholesale by travelling agents.

Small Fruits

Strawberries

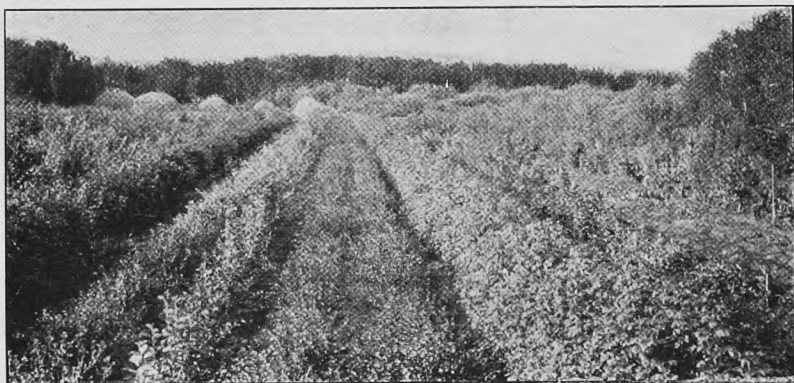
In our climate should always be planted in the spring. Varieties marked "P," or pistillate, should not be planted alone. Plant a row of staminate or self-fertilizing plants (marked "S") alongside of the pistillate variety, or they may be planted alternately in the same row, so as to ensure fertilization of the blossoms. When so planted the pistillate varieties are exceedingly productive. We have this year the finest list of strawberries ever offered in the West, every plant guaranteed home grown.

Senator Dunlop [S]—By some regarded as the very best strawberry, and certainly hard to beat. Fruit medium to large, firm. Plants vigorous, healthy.

Splendid [S]—A very popular variety in Minnesota, and one that fully bears out its name. Fruit medium to large and a good shipper owing to firmness.

Crescent [P]—A favorite variety for some years and still hard to beat. Extremely productive, firm, and of excellent quality. Vigorous and hardy; large firm fruit; early.

Warfield [P]—A newer variety of remarkable productiveness. Early; not



View of Small Fruit Plot in our Nurseries.

Morella [S]—This is a new variety originated at the Buchanan Nurseries. It has proved such a desirable acquisition that we are listing it for the first time. Fruit very large, fine quality, productive, vigorous and hardy.

Dakota [S]—Originated by Prof. Hansen, of the Dakota Experiment Station. The Dakota is a cross of a large cultivated variety with the wild strawberry of Manitoba, from wild plants sent from our nursery to Prof. Hansen. The chief characteristic of the new variety is its extreme hardiness. It seems quite as hardy as the wild plants, while producing fruit much larger, though not as large as the well-known cultivated varieties. Recommended for severe locations.

Bederwood [S]—A splendid variety that has become very popular during recent years, and justly so. Strong, healthy grower. Fruit medium to large. Good.

as large as Crescent. Fine flavor; firm berries; dark red color. Hardy, vigorous.

Sharpless [S]—Berries of the very largest size and good quality. Plants hardy, vigorous and productive. This is an old variety, but it has given us better satisfaction than most of the crack new varieties. Mid-season.

Wilson [S]—Very firm, solid, dark red berries. Grown largely for a market berry. Season early; medium fruit. Plants healthy.

Lovett [S]—A first class variety, producing large, firm, solid fruit of the best quality.

Haverland [P]—A very productive variety when well cultivated, but spreads so rapidly that plants soon become crowded, resulting in small berries and poor crop, unless kept thinned out.

For the best method of cultivating the strawberry, secure a copy of "Horti-

culture in the North" It gives a new method of treatment specially adapted to our climate.

PRICES—All varieties of strawberries except Morella and Dakota, 75c per dozen; \$1.00 per 25; \$1.75 per 50; \$3.50 per 100. Morella and Dakota, \$1.50 per dozen; \$2.00 per 25; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100.

For summer or fall delivery double above prices.

Raspberries

Raspberries can be grown to advantage in our Prairie Provinces, especially the red varieties, and every farm and garden should be well supplied with this fruit.

Ironclad—Red. A new Minnesota variety that is very highly thought of. Sometimes called Minnetonka Ironclad. Berries large, dark red, firm, fine flavor, and exceedingly productive. This variety is recommended by Professor Green, superintendent of the Minnesota State Trial Grounds, as the best new berry offered. It is rapidly coming into favor.

King—Another new Minnesota red raspberry that has gained an enviable reputation within a few years. Season early. Fruit large, firm and good quality. Excellent for shipping. Very hardy.

Turner—Red. Generally regarded as the hardiest of the older varieties. Fruit of medium size, firm and excellent quality.

Philadelphia—Purplish red color. Has proved even harder than Turner in some years, and a prolific fruiter, but hardly equal in flavor to the latter. Fruit medium to large, but lacks firmness. One of the most productive varieties.

Loudon—Red. A fine, large fruiting variety, of excellent quality. Hardy, vigorous and productive.

Cuthbert—Red. The standard market berry in the East. Large fruit, but too tender here. If carefully covered with earth in the fall, it may do well.

Miller—Red. A firm fruit valuable for shipping. Very early, and continues fruiting a long time. Medium size; vigorous and hardy.

Shippers' Pride—Bright red berry, of medium size; firm, with a long fruiting season; hardy. Excellent shipper.

Marlboro'—Large, red berries, firm and a good looker. Vigorous and hardy. A profitable early variety.

Kenyon—Red. A good berry of medium size. Early and hardy.

Premier—A red variety that is sometimes called "Everbearing" on account of its long fruiting season. Fruit ripens slowly and a little at a time.

Sarah—A red "everbearing" variety, originated by Dr. Saunders, chief of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

Golden Queen—Yellow. Large berries of good quality, but rather tender. About as hardy as Cuthbert.

Caroline—Yellow berries, not equal in quality to Golden Queen, but much harder. Almost equal to the hardy reds.

Ohio—Black. A well-known berry, of low, bushy habit. Prolific and hardy.

Older—Black. Large berries of good quality; habit much like Ohio.

We have discarded the tall-growing black and yellow varieties, as unsuited to our climate. We do not list any purple berry, as we have not found a hardy variety of this color.

PRICES—All varieties except Ironclad and King, 25c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100; 50 or more at 100 rate. Ironclad and King, 30c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Strawberry Raspberry

This is an herbaceous plant that dies down in the fall and grows up from the roots in the spring. It is one of the things which have been put on the market by unscrupulous nurserymen to sell as a new thing at fancy prices. We can supply this plant, but do not regard it as of much value, except as a novelty or for ornament.

PRICES—25c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Blackberry

We are frequently asked about blackberries and can supply the plants when wanted, but as the fruit will not ripen in our Prairie Provinces, there is no use in planting them. The plants will grow here, but the fruit requires a longer season to mature than is available here.

PRICES—25c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Dewberry

The dewberry is a trailing species of blackberry. The fruit is very large and of good quality, and it ripens much earlier than the upright forms of the blackberry, ripening in an average season in Manitoba. The plants require to be well covered in winter.

PRICES—25c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Gooseberries

The gooseberry is not as hardy as the currant, but we have had no fruit in our grounds that has produced more abundant crops than gooseberries, proving that with reasonable care the gooseberry is most productive here.

Houghton—This is decidedly the hardiest variety and the safest one for general planting. It is a most abundant fruiter. Berries medium size and reddish color when fully ripe. Excellent quality for preserving.

Downing—Larger berries than the preceding, but not as good flavor for preserving. Better for eating from hand. Fairly hardy and productive.

Josselyn or Red Jacket—Red, large, smooth berries of good quality. Fairly hardy.

Pearl—In size and appearance almost identical with Downing. This and the preceding variety were both originated by Dr. Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

PRICES—One year plants, 25c each; \$2.00 dozen. Two year plants, 35c each, \$2.50 per dozen. Three year plants, 40c each; \$3.50 per dozen. Not less than six at dozen rates.

Currants

There are so many good varieties of currants that it is difficult to select the best. Most varieties are quite hardy here, though some of the extra large fruiting sorts are not entirely hardy. Currants require systematic pruning every year, as they will not produce good fruit on old wood. Otherwise they are very easily grown. Full directions for pruning and general treatment in "Horticulture in the North" Price \$1.00, bound in cloth covers.

Perfection—We are able to offer this wonderful new red currant for the first time in Western Canada. This currant has taken medals and prizes wherever exhibited, and has created more interest than any new currant that has been introduced for many years. Fruit the largest, fine quality and plants hardy.

PRICE—50c each.

Red Dutch—This variety represents the extreme limit of hardness and is the best for severe locations. Very prolific. Fruit medium to small. Upright grower, vigorous.

Raby Castle—Red. Medium to large size, prolific, hardy; somewhat spreading habit. This variety has proved re-

markably prolific in our grounds, never failing to give a good crop.

Stewart—Red. A highly recommended Minnesota variety. Fruit large, good quality. Strong, upright grower. One of the hardiest large fruiting varieties. This is a variety we regard with special favor.

London Market—Red. Medium to large, firm, large clusters, very productive. An excellent sort.

Fay's Prolific—A remarkably fine, large, red berry. Bush rather a weak, spreading grower. Not as hardy as some others.

Red Cherry—Another very large fruiting variety. Erect habit, vigorous; rather acid.

Victoria—Red. A strong, upright grower and very hardy.

Red Cross—A good red variety, which is regarded with considerable favor. Medium hardy.

Versailles—Large fruit. Resembles Red Cherry.

North Star—Red. Medium size, mild flavor. A popular Minnesota variety, which requires rich soil and good cultivation.

Long Bunch—Red. Inferior quality; not prolific.

Pomona—Red. Large fruit of good quality; early. An excellent variety.

White Grape—This is the best white currant grown. It is as hardy as the hardiest red, and very prolific. The sweetest and finest table currant.

Black Champion—One of the best known of the black sorts.

Beauty—Black. A new, early variety originated by Dr. Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental Farms. A very vigorous grower, prolific and of good quality. We sold \$60.00 worth of fruit off a row of three-year-old plants of this variety.

Black Naples—Medium size; short bunches; very prolific.

Lee's Prolific—By many regarded as the best black currant. Very prolific.

Crandall—Black. This currant belongs to an entirely different species from the preceding. It is an American species, while the other blacks belong to European species. This currant has been recommended for planting in the West, but we do not consider it worth garden room.

Native Black—The wild black currant of Manitoba. Very hardy for severe locations.

PRICES—Perfection, 50c. each. All other varieties, one year plants, 25c. each, \$2.00 dozen; two year plants, 35c. each, \$2.50 dozen; three year plants, 40c. each, \$3.50 dozen.

Small Fruit Collections—Parties who are not familiar with the varieties, sometimes ask us to make up collections for them. When so requested we will make up \$5.00 and \$10.00 collections of small fruits. The \$5.00 collection to consist of one variety red currant, one variety black currant, one variety gooseberry, one variety red and one variety yellow raspberry. The \$10.00 collection will have one variety white currant, two varieties of red currant, two varieties red raspberry, two varieties gooseberry. One variety yellow raspberry. One variety black raspberry may be substituted for one of the red varieties.

Cherries

No variety of the tree cherries grown in the East and South has proved hardy in Manitoba.

Compass Cherry—This is a new fruit originating in Minnesota, by crossing

the Bush cherry with the Miner plum. The Compass cherry is hardy in our trial grounds and has also proved an abundant fruiter. The fruit is large for a cherry, red in color and of excellent quality for canning. It has always ripened with us, but might not ripen in sections having a shorter season. We regard this fruit as well worth testing.

PRICE—\$1.00 each. \$7.50 dozen.

Bush Cherries—We have been growing a species of the Western Bush cherry for years, and by selecting the finest specimens have succeeded in greatly improving them. These plants will frequently fruit the second season. They are extremely hardy, even withstanding severe spring frosts after the plants are in bloom, without destroying the crop. They are very productive and as easily grown as currants. Fruit large and good for canning. Everyone should plant some of these cherries.

PRICES—Large plants, 50c. each \$5.00 dozen. Two-year plants, 35c. each, \$3.50 dozen. One-year plants, 25c. each, \$2.00 dozen, \$5.00 per 50; \$8.00 per 100.

Apples

The apples listed below are the hardiest known at the present time. We cannot guarantee that they will succeed everywhere, but they are the best that can be had, and they certainly stand a much better chance than the large, high-trimmed, tender-rooted stock which is brought here from Eastern Canada and the United States. If you decide to plant apples, plant nothing but acclimated, home-grown trees, not over two years old, trimmed low, and grafted on hardy roots. We are grafting our apples on hardy crab roots, from fruit grown in our nurseries. Hardy roots are something that cannot be obtained with any imported trees, and a tree that is not on a hardy root will root-kill the first time it is exposed to low temperature without a good covering of snow. The following varieties are given in the order of hardness.

Hibernal—This is a winter apple of Russian origin. It is by some considered the hardiest apple known. Fruit large, striped red. A good cooking apple.

Duchess—Also of Russian origin. A summer apple south, and one of the

best. A late fall apple here. Color yellow, striped with red.

Charlamoff—An early apple of good quality, and medium size, resembling Duchess in color, but more oblong.

Patten's Greening—Originated in Iowa. Large, greenish yellow. Good quality. Classed as of the first degree of hardness by the Minnesota Horticultural Society.

Wealthy—Originated in Minnesota. A splendid apple, worth growing anywhere, but not as hardy as the preceding varieties. Color red; keeps well.

PRICES—Three-year-old trees, 75c. each; two-year-old, 50c. each. \$5.00 dozen.

Seedling Apples—Three-year-old seedlings of Duchess. Apples do not come true from seed. Fruit may be good or poor. 35c. each. \$3.50 dozen.

Crab Apples & Hybrids

Many of the so-called crabs are hybrid apples, resulting from a cross between the crab and a large apple. Some of the hybrids are very hardy, but others are not as hardy as the hardiest standard apples. We are grafting these trees

on hardy roots and growing them with the same care as the larger apples in order to meet the conditions of our severe climate.

Transcendent—Perhaps the best known hybrid; very hardy; yellow with blush; good quality; prolific.

Hyslop—One of the hardiest hybrids; red color; a late variety; prolific.

Martha—A large hybrid apple; mild flavor. Very hardy; glossy yellow. Originated in Minnesota. Good quality but not prolific.

Virginia—Size of Transcendent; color red. Hardy.

Florence—A handsome, early hybrid; red, good quality. Originated in Minnesota.

Lyman Prolific—A new Minnesota variety that has gained considerable popularity.

Whitney—This fruit resembles a small apple rather than the crab and makes a good eating apple. It is not as hardy as the other varieties listed here.

Siberian Crabs—Smaller fruit than those previously mentioned, but hardier. These are the true crabs. There are two varieties, known as Red and Yellow Siberians. These crabs will succeed where the others will fail and may be safely grown in most localities. Quite a number of these crabs are grown in our own neighborhood, some of the trees being over 25 years old, and they seldom fail to produce a heavy crop.

PRICES—Two-year trees, 50c. \$5.00 dozen. Three-year trees, 75c. each.

Pyrus Baccata—This is a species of crab apple found growing wild in Northern Siberia. It represents the extreme limit of hardness in the apple family, and will be found perfectly hardy throughout our Western provinces. Fruit small, but useful for jelly. Makes a good ornamental tree, safe to plant anywhere.

PRICES—Two-year trees, 50c. each, \$5.00 dozen; three-year trees, 75c. each, \$6.00 dozen.

Dr. Saunders' Hybrids

Dr. Saunders, head of the Dominion Experimental Farms, has originated a number of varieties of hybrid apples, by crossing the *Pyrus baccata* with varieties of large standard apples. The result is a new class of apples which partake of the hardness of the *Pyrus baccata*, while giving fruit much larger and better than the latter. We have tested a number of these new varieties

and have found them quite hardy in our grounds and abundant fruiters. We have a limited number ready for distribution. Where a number are ordered we will put in a selection of varieties. Each one different. As supply is limited only early orders can be filled.

PRICES—50c. each, \$5.50 dozen.

Plums

The plums grown in Eastern Canada and most parts of the United States are of no value here. They are entirely too tender for our climate. In the northwestern states, a number of improved varieties of the native wild plums are grown. These are much harder than the eastern plums, but with the exception of a very few varieties, the fruit will not ripen in our provinces. We have tested a great many varieties of these northwestern states plums, and find that while some of them are fairly hardy, they are worthless from the fact that the fruit does not ripen. Agents from Minnesota and other nurseries south have come into our provinces and sold these trees, to the great loss of our people, for plums that do not ripen are worthless. Such varieties as the Desoto, Wyant, Surprise, Forest Garden and many others, are too late to be safe here. We list below the varieties that are reasonably safe to grow here.

Atkin—This is probably the hardest of the northwestern plums, and it is the first one to ripen, ripening with us late in August. The fruit is very large and of good quality.

Cheney—Second in point of earliness. Very hardy, a more abundant fruiter than Atkin, and of the best quality.

PRICE—75c. each.

Manitoba Native Plums

Grown from seed of the best fruit obtainable. These are almost sure to prove quite hardy anywhere. Some of these wild plums are of very good quality, well worthy of cultivation. As these plums are seedlings, they will vary in quality. They are early and liberal fruiters and ripen early. These Manitoba plums have been planted at many points in Alberta and Saskatchewan and have proved hardy.

PRICES—50c. each, \$5.00 per dozen; smaller trees, 40c. each, 4.00 per dozen.

TREE FRUIT COLLECTION—To consist of one cherry, one plum and ten apples and crabs, our selection of varieties, \$5.00.

Grapes

In the Red River Valley of Manitoba a wild grape is found, which fruits liberally some years, and which will probably prove quite hardy in most sections of the prairie provinces. Makes a very ornamental vine for verandahs,

etc. We can supply these, and also the **Beta** grape, an improved wild grape originated in Minnesota, which is the hardiest grape, next to the Manitoba grape.

PRICES—Beta grape, 50c each; Manitoba grape, 50c each; \$4.00 dozen.

Miscellaneous Fruits

Hippophae rhamnoides—A new bush fruit offered here for the first time. A native of northern Siberia. Tested by us for several years and found entirely hardy. The fruit is larger than a currant, oblong and orange colored, containing one seed, and produced in great abundance. Flavor tart. Makes a good ornamental shrub, silvery foliage. 50c each. \$4.00 dozen. Large plants, \$1.00 each.

Viburnum opulus—This is the well-known "High Bush cranberry" which is a native and therefore hardy. Succeeds

well under cultivation. A fine ornamental shrub as well as useful for fruit. 50c each, \$4.00 dozen.

Shepherdia argentea—A strong growing, rugged bush, native in some parts of our province, and better known as the buffalo or bull berry. Will stand wind and severe frost after the blossoms open. Fruit somewhat resembles the red currant, but ripens later and hangs to the bushes into winter. Silvery foliage. A good ornamental shrub or small tree. 50c, large plants \$1.00 each.

Vines and Climbers

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper or Ivy)—This is perhaps the best vine for covering verandahs, buildings, etc. Many buildings in Winnipeg are almost hidden by this vine. There are several other varieties of Ivy, but they are not hardy here, and therefore not worth planting. We supply the hardy native variety, which is found wild in the Red River Valley. 50c each, \$2.50 for six, \$3.50 doz. Not less than 12 plants at dozen rate.

Celastrus scandens (Bitter Sweet)—A perfectly hardy and handsome strong-growing vine, which produces bunches of ornamental scarlet berries that hang through the winter retaining their bright color unimpaired by frost. 50c each.

Vitis riparia—The wild grape of Manitoba. A very handsome and strong growing climber, well worthy of a place wherever a strong growing vine is wanted. Often a liberal fruiter. Fragrant flowers in clusters, followed by purplish-black bunches of fruit, which is of quite pleasant flavor after a touch of frost. Quite hardy. 50c each, \$4.00 dozen.

Solanum dulcamara (Nightshade)—A rapid-growing climber, which produces very pretty star-like, purplish flowers, and later bright red berries. If cut back by frost it grows up vigorously from the roots. 50c each.

Lycium chinense (Matrimony Vine)—A well-known woody vine, which sends out a great number of tangly branches. Flowers white to purple; scarlet berries. Will freeze back, but makes a strong new growth each year. 50c each.

Lonicera sullivanii (Honeysuckle)—Hardy native form. Yellow flowers, red berries. Also a Russian form that is quite hardy, with yellow flowers and red berries. 50c each.

Humulus lupulus (Manitoba Hop)—A strong growing native vine of rapid growth. The fruit is in the form of ornamental yellow tassels. 25c each.

Roses

All our roses are grown and propagated outdoors. We do not supply any greenhouse-grown roses, such as are so largely handled by florists and store dealers, and which are worthless for outdoor planting in this climate. Those who do not believe that roses can be grown outdoors here to advantage, should visit our grounds and see the roses in bloom. Not a few straggling blooms, but rose blooms by the thousand. The following list of roses is given in the order of hardiness, the hardest species and varieties coming first:

Rugosa Roses—Perfectly hardy without protection. Magnificent glossy foliage and compact, shapely bush. Well worthy of cultivation for the foliage alone. Single flowers of enormous size, followed by rose apples as large as crabs which give the plants an ornamental appearance even in winter. The rugosas are perpetual bloomers, which even the frosts of autumn fail to check. The rugosa rose is a magnificent shrub, which no one who has a cultivated taste for flowers can fail to admire. The foliage is wonderfully beautiful. There are two varieties, one white, the other red.

Belle Poitevine—A hybrid of the rugosa type, with double red flowers; hardy without protection. Not so fine foliage as the single rugosa. Very desirable.

Scotch and June Roses—Early blooming roses, in pink shades; several forms. Specially desirable for their hardiness and requiring little or no protection.

Yellow Roses—Two species. The Persian and the Harrison—These belong to the hardier class of roses, and will do without protection in desirable locations. We do not give these or the Scotch and the June roses any protection, but in exposed locations they should receive some cover.

Madame Plantier—An early and free blooming white rose, fairly hardy, but should have protection in winter. The hardiest white rose of its class. Very desirable.

Madame Bruante—A white rose of the rugosa type. Moderately hardy, but should have some protection unless well covered by snow.

Sweetbriar—A strong-growing sin-

gle pink rose, the foliage of which is delightfully fragrant. Requires some winter cover where not well protected by snow. Moderately hardy.

Moss Roses—These beautiful, early blooming roses are harder than the hybrid perpetuals, and with reasonable care and some winter cover can be successfully grown. Red, pink and crimson varieties.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—The growing of this magnificent class of roses should only be undertaken by those who will give them reasonable care. The fact that a few persons have been very successful with them would indicate what others may do. The best location for these and all other roses that are not entirely hardy, is a position where they will be well covered with snow. If well covered with snow, no other protection will be required. We have selected a number of the very hardiest varieties, covering the different colors, and those who order from us may rest assured that they will get the very hardiest and best varieties procurable. We offer the following varieties: Margaret Dickson, white; Coquet des Blanches, white; Mrs. John Lang, delicate pink; John Hopper, bright pink; Paul Neyron, deep rose; Ulrich Brunner, soft, clear red; Marshall P. Wilder, carmine.

Soleil d'or (Golden Sun)—A beautiful new hybrid yellow rose, shading to bronze.

Climbing Roses—There are no climbing roses that we can recommend, consequently we do not list any of this class.

PRICES—All roses 50c each, \$5.00 dozen. We can supply extra strong plants in most varieties at \$1.00 each, \$7.50 dozen. Where these cannot be supplied, we will send two of the 50c size, on orders for the \$1.00 plants.

Ornamental Shrubs and Trees

The variety of ornamental shrubs that can be grown here is much greater than most people imagine. The list following includes all the best. For general planting we specially recommend the Bush Honeysuckles, Purple Lilacs and Caraganas. These three shrubs will be found perfectly hardy in almost any location, and will thrive with a minimum amount of care. They should be found about every home.

Acer tataricum ginnala (Ginnala Maple)—A very pretty little dwarf maple, with handsomely cut leaves and somewhat variegated foliage, which as-

sumes a bright red color in autumn. A pretty lawn shrub; thoroughly hardy. 50c each.

Artemesia abrotanum (Old Man)—Southernwood. Hardy form. Attractive feathery foliage. When cut back in the fall or spring it makes a very pretty shrub. This shrub adds variety to the lawn or border, as the foliage is of an entirely distinctive character, quite striking among other shrubs. It stands cutting well and may be trimmed into various ornamental shapes. The foliage keeps green into early winter.

50c each, \$4.00 dozen. Hedge stock, \$2.00 dozen.

Amelanchier canadensis (June Berry)—Hardy native form. The earliest shrub to bloom in the spring, at which season its white flower clusters are quite attractive. 50c each.

Amygdalus (Flowering Almond)—Half hardy. One of the first shrubs to bloom in the spring. Pink and white varieties; flowers like miniature roses. 50c each.

Berberis (Barberry)—A family of ornamental shrubs, several forms of which are fairly hardy here. The purple-

Betula alba (European White Birch)—A graceful tree of erect habit. Moderately hardy, 75c each.

Betula alba pendula laciniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch)—This is the hardiest weeping tree that we have yet found, and while it is not always successful, some very fine specimens can be found in Winnipeg and other parts of Manitoba. It seems to stand low temperature, but requires more water than our climate generally affords and should be watered in dry weather. \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Betula papyrifera (Paper or Canoe Birch)—Of the three or four hardy Canadian forms of the birch, this is the best for ornamental planting. Thrives under cultivation. Our trees are grown from native Manitoba seed, consequently are entirely hardy. Transplanted trees, 4 feet, 50c. each.

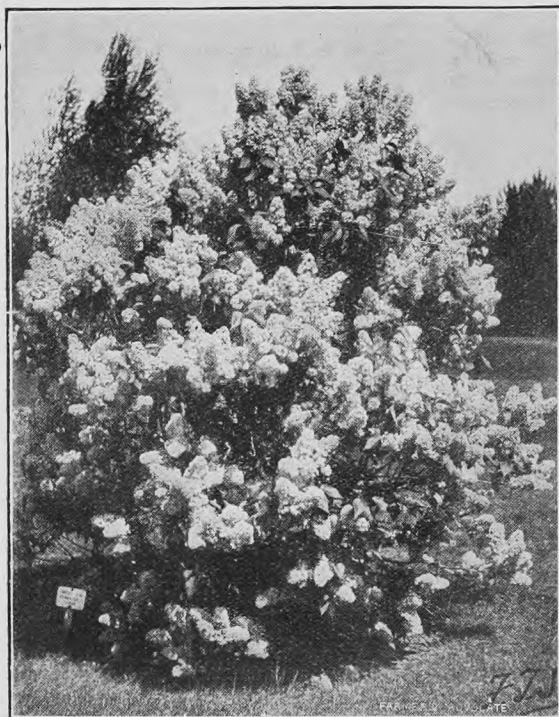
Ceanothus americanus (Jersey Tea)—Moderately hardy. A small shrub producing small white flowers in terminal umbels. 75c.

Caragana — Several varieties, all of which are perfectly hardy. **Caragana arborescens** is a large shrub, producing golden, pea-shaped flowers in great abundance. Hardy anywhere and of the easiest culture.

Caragana frutescens is a smaller and more compact form, with similar flowers, making a very handsome shrub, even for the foliage alone. Every shrubby border should contain a number of these. 50c. each, any variety; three plants,

\$1.25; extra heavy plants, 75c. to \$1.00 each according to size. Smaller plants for hedges \$2.00 per dozen.

Cornus stolonifera (Red Dogwood)—A strong growing, shapely shrub, the willow-like wood of which assumes a red color after the foliage drops in the fall, making it ornamental in winter and summer. Flowers white, in flat clusters. Fruit, lead-colored berries. This shrub frequently blooms throughout



Purple Lilac. Chas. X.

leaved barberry has very attractive foliage and is well worthy of a place in every shrubby border. The green-leaved form produces an edible fruit, which is used for making jelly. The bright scarlet berries will hang on the bushes all winter. Thunberg's Barberry a Japanese species, is an exceedingly pretty foliage shrub, of compact habit. Strong plants, 75c each. The leaves are highly colored in autumn and remain long on the bushes.

the summer, and will have ripe fruit and flowers at the same time. Thoroughly hardy. **Cornus alba siberica** is another form of dogwood, but it is not as hardy and rather brighter red twigs in winter. 50c. each.

Crataegus (Hawthorn) — Several species of thorn are hardy here, including native varieties. They make highly ornamental shrubs, but owing to very slow growth are not offered freely by nurseries. **Crataegus coccineus** (Scarlet Haw.)—Hardy. A handsome species. Very pretty white flowers; scarlet fruit. **Crataegus Rotundifolia**—Fruit and flowers similar to above. Hardy. 50c. each. Selected large plants, 75c. and \$1.00.

Corylus americana (Hazel Nut)—Hardy native species. Under cultivation, they make shapely shrubs, quite different from the straggling specimens seen in the woods. 50c. each.

Cydonia japonica maulei — (Japan Quince)—Half hardy. A small shrub, with pretty orange red flower.

Compass Cherry—Grown mainly for the fruit, but makes a good ornamental bush or small tree. See fruit section for further description. \$1.00.

Euonymus atropurpureus—(Burning Bush)—Chiefly ornamental from the abundance of bright scarlet fruit, which give the plant such a brilliant appearance as to suggest the name, Burning Bush. Freezes back considerably but recovers and blooms freely. 75c. each, strong plants.

Elaeagnus angustifolia — (Russian Olive)—A silvery leaved shrub or small tree of handsome form, and useful for the variety which its foliage imparts; holds foliage well in the fall, and gives a good effect when planted among green-leaved trees. Moderately hardy. 50c. each.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora—(Large Flowering Hydrangea)—Half hardy. This is a most desirable shrub where it can be grown to advantage. It will freeze back considerably, but as the bloom comes on the new growth, it is not severely injured by freezing back. Should be well mulched in the fall to protect the roots. Creamy white flowers in immense panicles. Water well in dry weather to secure best results. This shrub requires abundant moisture. 75c. each.

Hippophae rhamnoides—A strong-growing shrub with light or silvery foliage. Ornamental and useful also for fruit. Entirely hardy. Presents a striking appearance when loaded with its bright, orange-colored berries. See

further description in fruit section. 50c. each. Large plants \$1.00 each.

Lonicera tartarica—(Siberian Bush Honeysuckle) — For general planting throughout the prairie province, we give these shrubs the first place. They are thoroughly hardy and of the easiest culture, while for beauty they are unexcelled. Vigorous, upright shrubs, 6 to 12 feet high, producing a wonderful abundance of bloom in May and June, followed by ornamental berries. There are several varieties of these beautiful shrubs. **Alba**, white flowers. **Grandiflora**, deep pink. **Alba rosea**, pale pink. **Splendens**, rose pink. 50c. each. Extra strong plants, 75c. and \$1.00 each. Smaller plants for hedges, \$2.50 dozen.

Lonicera morrowii—A more spreading form of the Bush honeysuckle from Japan. Flowers white. Crimson fruit. Prices same as above.

Lilacs—See Syringa.

Morus (Mulberry)—The hardiest Russian forms of this tree have proved quite tender here, therefore not worth planting.

Pyrus baccata—(Berried Crab)—This is the only thoroughly hardy crab for ornamental planting. We recommend the extensive planting of this crab for ornamental purposes. It is as hardy as any of our native trees, and is safe to plant anywhere. The bloom resembles the apple, varying from white through various shades of pink to rose. Fruit usually bright orange or red and hangs well to the tree. The fruit is also edible. Tree compact in form, attaining the size of a small apple tree, but more upright. Handsome in bloom and ornamental in fruit. Should be planted liberally. See further description in fruit section. Small trees, 50c. \$5.00 dozen. Large, 75c. \$6.00 dozen. Extra heavy trees, \$1.00 each. \$7.50 dozen.

Potentilla fruticosa (Cinquefoil)—Hardy. A small shrub of dense habit, producing golden yellow flowers in abundance. Has a long season of bloom. A good plant. 75c. each.

Philadelphus—(Mock Orange)—Half hardy. A beautiful shrub, the bloom of which resembles the orange. Too tender for general planting; should be tried only in the most favorable locations. 75c.

Prunus pumila besseyi — (Bush Cherry)—A spreading bush which presents a great mass of pretty, fragrant, pinkish-white flowers in the early spring. Fruit edible. Quite hardy. Recommended by the Winnipeg Horticultural

Nursery Stock will be forwarded by express to collect on delivery, when 20 per cent. of the order is paid in advance. Seed potatoes and other goods must be paid in advance of shipment. Nursery stock shipped to points where there is no express office, or for mail shipment, must be paid fully in advance, otherwise they will be sent c. o. d. to nearest express point. Express will be prepaid on orders of \$10.00 and over.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

(St. Charles Village Post Office)

Please forward me the following:

You may substitute equally good or better varieties for the above, if out of stock.

(Mark out above if substitution is not desired.)

Name
(Write name very plainly.)

P. O. Address

Railway Station or Express Point

Amount Enclosed Date

Convention, as an ornamental shrub, and also for fruit. 50c. each; \$5.00 dozen.

Prunus demissa—(Native Black Cherry)—An upright shrub or small tree. Delightfully fragrant white flowers in pendant clusters. A really handsome small tree, which owing to upright habit takes up little room. Effective when planted in a clump. The birds enjoy the fruit. Bird lovers should plant a clump of these. Hardy, 50c. each; \$2.50 for six; \$4.00 dozen. Selected large trees, 75c. each.

Prunus pennsylvanica—(Wild Red or Bird Cherry)—Fragrant pinkish-white blossoms. A pretty shapely small tree. Fruit small, but good flavor. Greatly relished by birds. 50c. each.

Rhamnus catharticus—(Buckthorn)—Hardy. Used extensively for hedging. Single specimens make shapely shrubs. Greenish flowers. Fruit, black berries; Foliage keeps green very late in the fall, making it a desirable shrub for late foliage effect. Strong plants, 50c. each. Extra heavy \$1.00 each. Three-year plants for hedges, transplanted, \$2.50 per dozen. Not less than 12 at this rate.

Ribes aureum—(Flowering Currant)—Hardy. Fragrant yellow flowers. Good foliage. 50c; large plants 75c. to \$1.00.

Ribes alpina (Mountain Currant)—Hardy. A low shrub of very dense habit and handsome foliage. Retains foliage very late in the fall. Useful for a low hedge or border. 50c. each.

Rhus glabra—(Smooth Sumach)—Hardy. This is a native species of Sumach and the only one which we have found hardy. Foliage takes on highly ornamental tints in autumn. 50c. each.

Rubus odoratus—(Flowering Raspberry)—Ornamental foliage of tropical appearance and purplish flowers resembling single roses, produced in abundance throughout the season. Fine for massing, or screening a fence. Gives a splendid foliage effect. 75c. each, \$5.00 dozen.

Syringa (Lilac)—It is pleasing to know that many species and varieties of lilacs are quite hardy in our prairie provinces. Following we list a few of the hardiest and best forms:

Syringa vulgaris—(Common Purple Lilac)—Hardy. This is the oldest and best known form of the lilac. Fragrant purple flowers in large clusters. Strong, upright growers. 50c. each,

selected heavy plants, 75c. and \$1.00 each.

S. vulgaris alba—(Common White Lilac.) A white form of the last named. Possibly not quite as hardy as the purple. 50c. each. Selected heavy plants, 75c. and \$1.00.

S. vulgaris var. Chas. X—This is one of the best varieties of the purple lilac. Hardy and a very free bloomer. Reddish purple flowers. 75c. each.

Syringa persica—(Persian Lilac)—Hardy. A distinct species from preceding, and the first to bloom. Bright, purple flowers, in large panicles. Smaller leaves and more slender habit of growth than vulgaris. 75c. each.

Syringa villosa—Hardy. Another distinct species of strong, upright growth and very large foliage. Fragrant, purplish white flowers, in great abundance. A very desirable species, particularly as it comes into bloom after the preceding species are gone. Good plants 75c. each.

Syringa josikae—(Hungarian Lilac)—Hardy. Another distinct species, characterized by large, glossy green leaves, and dark purple flowers. A late bloomer. Strong, upright habit of growth. 75c. each. Selected plants \$1.00 each.

Syringa japonica—(Japan Tree Lilac)—In a favorable climate this species assumes the size of a small tree. It has very large foliage and creamy white flowers, late in the season. 75c. each.

Spiræa—A very desirable class of small shrubs, without which no lawn or garden is complete. They are among the most popular of shrubs. We have a dozen or more varieties in our grounds, but list only a few of the best. **S. billardi**—Pink flowers in terminal clusters. A late blooming sort. **S. van houttei**—White flowers produced in great abundance in early spring. **S. sorbifolia**—White, flowers in July, in large terminal clusters. **S. opulifolia aurea** (Golden Spiræa or Nine Bark)—This species is distinguished by its bright, golden foliage. **S. Anthony Waterer**—A good species but too tender to recommend. All varieties, 75c. each.

Sambucus (Elder)—Several forms are moderately hardy. Freezing back does not seem to injure these shrubs. They make a strong growth from the roots, forming interesting plants. Valuable for planting in masses. **S. nigra**—is the European black elder. **S. nigra aurea**—Has rich golden foliage, resembling a mass of golden flowers at a distance. **S. nigra laciniata**—Has

beautifully divided leaves, and planted in a mass for foliage effect is extremely beautiful. Freezing back rather improves this plant, having the same effect as cutting back, which gives a stronger growth of new wood. Though severely cut back these plants will blossom and ripen fruit on the new growth. Strong plants, any variety, 75c. each.

Shepherdia argentea — (Buffalo Berry) — A silvery-leaved shrub, which is entirely at home here. Produces an edible fruit, which resembles the red currant and is used for the same purpose, and which hangs to the bushes into winter. Will thrive in severe locations, and stand considerable drouth, making it valuable for dry or windy locations, valuable for hedges or screens. See further description in fruit section. 50c. each. Extra strong plants, \$1.00 each. Small, rooted plants for hedging, \$2.00 dozen.

Sorbus (Mountain Ash) — **S. acuparia** — This is the best known species of these ornamental trees, the one usually supplied by nurseries. It is the European species, sometimes called the Rowan Tree. It succeeds here very well in many locations but sometimes will sun-scald. **S. americana** — is a native Canadian species, very similar to **S. acuparia** and hardier. A hybrid form of the latter known as the Oak-leaved, is not as hardy as the two preceding. 4 to 6 feet, 75c; 6 feet, \$1.00 each. Small trees, 50c. each.

Viburnum lentago — (Sheepberry) — Hardy native form. A very pretty upright shrub or small tree. White flowers in large flat cymes, fragrant and handsome. Fruit bluish black. Desirable for small lawns or shrubbery borders, as owing to upright habit it takes up little room. The foliage of this plant is of a very handsome shade of green, and specimens having a bronze-green tint may be found. Highly colored in autumn. Fine bushy plants, 75c. each. Selected plants, \$1.00 each.

Viburnum opulus — (High Bush Cranberry) — Hardy. Closely related to the common snowball. While the latter only produces sterile flowers, the former produces both fruiting and sterile blossoms in combination, in large, flat cymes, making a striking and very pretty effect. In bloom, foliage and fruit, it makes a handsome shrub. The foliage is a rich, green color and the bright scarlet fruit will remain on the stems all winter without injury by frost. One of the very best of our extremely hardy shrubs. 50c. each. Selected plants, 75c.

Viburnum opulus sterilis — (Common Snowball or Guelder Rose) — Half hardy. This plant will sometimes succeed in a favored location, but very often the blossom buds will be destroyed by frost. 75c. each.

Evergreens and Conifers

The evergreens should be largely used in a northern climate for ornamental planting, as they give an appearance of warmth and comfort during the long winter season. A few evergreens planted about the farm home will add wonderfully to the appearance and value of the place.

Abies balsamea — (Balsam Fir or Spruce) — This is a native species which is quite distinct in foliage from the white and black spruces. It makes a handsome tree. Transplanted trees, 12 to 18 inches, 50c; 2 feet, 75c; 3 feet, \$1.00; 4 feet, \$1.50 each. Small trees, 25c. each; \$2.00 per dozen. Not less than twelve at this rate.

Thuya occidentalis — (Arbor Vitæ) — Beautiful, compact shrubs or small trees, and among the most ornamental of the evergreens. There are many cultivated varieties, but like many other evergreens that are not natives, few

varieties will stand our climate. Hardy form, 2 to 3 feet, transplanted, \$1.00 to \$2.00 each as to selection. Small trees, 25c. each, \$2.00 dozen.

Juniperus sabina — (Savin Juniper) — Hardy. A dwarf evergreen of dense habit, attaining a height of 2 to 3 feet. Ornamental for lawns. 75c. each.

Larix laricina — (Larch, Tamarac) — The larch is not an evergreen, though it is a true conifer. Those who have only seen this tree in its wild state will hardly imagine what a pretty tree it makes under cultivation. It is of slender, graceful habit, with soft, silky foliage of a very distinct type. Easily grown and adapted to a wide variety of soils. Rapid growth; well worthy of extensive planting. We specially recommend this tree for ornamental planting, on account of its beauty and ease of cultivation. It is also useful for forestry and shelter belt planting.

50c. each. Selected trees, \$1.00. Small trees, 25c. each; \$2.00 dozen.

Picea — (Spruce)—For ornamental planting our native spruces are invaluable. Of these there are two species, **P. alba**, the white spruce, and **P. nigra**, the black spruce. The latter is perhaps best adapted to low or heavy soil and the white spruce to light soil. The black spruce has rather shorter leaves or needles and a smaller cone. These spruces are perfectly hardy. **Picea excelsa**—Is the well known Norway spruce. This is the species supplied by Eastern and United States nurseries, but it is not suited to our climate and usually kills back to the snow line every winter.

PRICES—Native spruce, transplanted trees, 12 to 18 inches, 50c; 2 feet, 75c; 3 feet, \$1.00; 4 feet, \$1.50; 5 feet, \$2.00 each. Small trees for hedges, 25c. each; \$2.00 dozen for not less than 12.

Deciduous Trees

Deciduous Trees—Our trees are grown from seed gathered here, or from buds or cuttings taken from trees growing in our own grounds. We do not take any risk in buying seed, unless we know for certain where it was gathered, and nearly all the tree and shrub seed we use is gathered by our own employees. When we hear of plantations of maple or some other hardy tree having failed for lack of hardness, we conclude that imported seed has been used.

The following list comprises the hardiest and best known trees for our Prairie Provinces, for streets, avenues, shelter belts, ornamental planting etc. See also under heading of ornamental shrubs and trees.

Acer negundo (Box Elder, Manitoba Maple)—One of the most valuable trees for windbreaks and shelter belts. The windbreak should contain a variety of trees and at least one row should be of Manitoba maple. Also used extensively for street and ornamental planting. It may also be grown in hedge form, where a strong hedge is required. Hardy all over the West.

PRICES—3 feet, 25c; 4 feet, 35c; 5 feet, 50c; 6 to 7 feet, 75c; 7 to 8 feet, \$1.00. 8 to 10 feet \$1.25 each. Two-year transplants, \$2.00 per dozen.

Fraxinus lenceolata — (Ash) — The native form known as the blue ash, is a

Picea pungens—(Blue Spruce)—A species native to the higher altitudes of Colorado and usually hardy here. The color varies from green to light blue. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 to \$5.00 as to selection, each.

Pinus sylvestris (European or Scotch Pine)—This pine has succeeded fairly well in some sections of the West, though not always entirely hardy. It should have the protection of shelter belts in exposed locations. 50c. each. Small trees, 25c. each; \$2.00 dozen.

Pinus banksiana—(Native Northern or Jack Pine)—Makes a useful ornamental tree when grown in the open and is thoroughly hardy. Particularly valuable for planting on sandy or gravelly soil and is a very useful tree for forestry work. It is easily handled for an evergreen. Small trees, 25c. each; \$2.00 per dozen. Not less than 12 at this rate.

valuable tree for general planting in shelter belts or for street purposes. It stands the extremes of both heat and cold wonderfully, succeeding in some of the driest sections of the West where other hardy native trees have sometimes failed. Three-year trees 25c each, \$2.00 dozen. Other sizes same as Manitoba Maple.

Populus—(Poplar, Russian Poplars)—There are several forms of poplar that are very valuable for shelter belts, on account of their extreme hardness and wonderfully rapid growth. Of these the Russian poplars are the best known. These trees have never shown any damage from the most severe weather. They will attain a height of 15 to 20 feet in three years. Specially adapted to light soil, and will thrive on very light dry locations. 3 feet, 25c each; 4 feet, 35c each; 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 7 feet, 75c; 7 to 8 feet \$1.00. One-year trees, \$2.00 per dozen

Populus deltoides—(Cottonwood)—Hardy. Practically all the cottonwoods sold here are imported from the north-western states, where they are pulled from the river bottoms in immense numbers. It is a rapid grower, but makes a thin, rather poor looking tree. Not recommended, as these trees are very subject to insect damage and fungous diseases. In some sections they are practically worthless on this account. Not as hardy as the Russian

poplar. Small trees 25c each, \$2.00 dozen.

Populus deltoides var. corolinensis (Carolina Poplar)—This is a form of the Cottonwood which has been sold largely during recent years as an avenue or ornamental tree. It has the rapid growth characteristic of the poplar family, and takes on a good form, but lacks extreme hardiness, though fairly hardy. One year trees 25c each, \$2.00 dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 50c each.

Norway Poplar—This is a form of poplar which resembles the Carolina. It has become wonderfully popular in Minnesota and adjoining territory within the last year or two, so much so that the demand for the trees cannot be supplied. It is said to outgrow all other trees and has been named the "sudden sawlog." We have a limited supply of these trees and while they last will sell at ~~25c each, \$2.50 dozen.~~

Populus nigra pyramidalis—(Lombardy Poplar)—A European species noted for its erect or columnar form. This tree is usually only half hardy here, but our stock is propagated from a tree that has shown special individual hardiness. 35c each, 3 to 4 feet.

Salix—(Willow)—Observation and experience leads us to say that the willows are about the best trees we have for shelter belts. Several of them are also splendid ornamental trees. They can be used also where a strong hedge is required. None of the weeping willows are hardy. Following are the best varieties.

Salix acutifolia—(Sharp Leaved Willow)—One of the hardest and best forms of the Russian willows, and exceedingly valuable for shelter belts, hedges, screens, etc. 3 feet 25c, \$2.00 dozen; 4 feet 35c; 5 to 6 feet, 50c; 6 to 7 feet, 75c.

Salix pentandra—(Laurel willow)—Hardy. A medium sized tree, with very striking foliage. The large, glossy leaves resemble wax work and glisten in the sun in a most attractive manner. A really handsome tree. There are other varieties sold under the name of laurel but none which compare with this.

This and the two following are the best willows for ornamental planting. 50c each; one-year trees 25c each, \$2.00 per dozen. Not less than 12 at this rate.

Salix vitellina aurea—(Russian Golden Willow)—Hardy. There are many forms of golden willows, but this is probably the only variety hardy here. The bark is a bright yellow in the winter, giving it an ornamental appearance when not in leaf. In bloom it is the prettiest of any of the hardy willows, being covered with yellow catkins in the spring, upon which the bees work industriously. Useful for ornamental planting, and also used largely for shelter belts with the Sharp Leaved Willow. 3 feet 25c, 4 feet, 35c. 5 to 6 feet 50c; 6 to 7 feet 75c. One-year trees \$2.00 dozen. Not less than 12 at this rate.

Salix vitellina britzensis — (Red Barked Willow)—Hardy. This is another very hardy form, useful for ornamental work. The bark turns a rich red in the fall. This and the preceding varieties, intermixed, give a fine winter effect, as each gives a different color of bark. Small trees, 25c each, \$2.00 dozen.

Salix alba—(White Willow)—This variety has been planted extensively throughout the Western States, but is not entirely hardy here. Small trees 25c each, \$2.00 dozen.

Salix viminalis—A hardy Russian willow of the osier type, with slender branches. Small trees 25c each, \$2.00 dozen.

Tilia americana (Basswood, Linden)—This is a native of Eastern Manitoba, but does not succeed as well in the open prairie districts of the west. Small trees, 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

Ulmus americana (White Elm)—Native form. This is the finest thoroughly hardy street or avenue tree that we have. It is useless when grown from eastern seed, but when the seed is procured from native trees, it is quite hardy, and makes a beautiful, symmetrical tree. Two years, transplanted, 25c each; \$2.00 dozen for not less than 12. 4 feet 35c; 5 to 6 feet 50c; 6 to 7 feet 75c.

I enclose amount of your bill and thank you for sending me such excellent plants. A. P. Ketchen, late Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina.

Every one of the 205 crabs I got from you is looking fine. Some of these I sold to neighbors, who are delighted that they have not lost a tree. J. L. Wilson, Dugald, Man.

Hedge, Shelter & Forestry Stock

It is surprising that any one will live on the open prairie without planting trees. It is a mistake to imagine that it takes a long time to grow trees. Shelter belts of Russian Willow in our nursery, average 9 to 10 feet the second year, while the hardy Russian Poplars will exceed this growth. This gives good protection for a garden in one year, and a good garden, even for vegetables, cannot be enjoyed without some shelter from the wind. We can supply this class of stock in any quantity. Write for prices on large lots.

Hedges—Caragana is largely used. Buckthorn is good, as is also Hippophae Rhamnoides and the Buffalo Berry. Bush Honeysuckles, Artemesia, Ginnala Maple, Cornus, Pyrus Baccata, etc., are useful. Virginia Creeper, trained on a wire fence, makes a quick and novel hedge or screen. For a strong hedge or screen, any of the Willows are good and Manitoba Maple may also be used. The evergreens are also useful for some locations.

Shelter Belts—We specially recommend the Acutifolia and Golden Willows with a percentage of Manitoba Maples and Russian Poplars. Where a large number of trees are to be planted, we advise using one-year willows, poplars and maple and two-year ash and elm, as the latter trees are very small at one year old.

PRICES FOR HEDGE AND FORESTRY STOCK

(Write for prices on large quantities)

	Per 50	Per 100
Manitoba Maple, 1 year	\$.75	\$1.00
Manitoba Ash, 1 year	.75	1.00
Manitoba Ash, 3 year	3.00	5.00
Russian Poplars, 1 year	3.00	5.00
Russian Willows, any variety, 1 year	3.00	5.00
Caragana 1 year	1.50	2.00
" 2 "	3.00	5.00
" 3 "	5.00	8.00
" selected, 3 year	8.00	12.00
Bush Honeysuckle, 2 year	8.00	12.00
Buckthorn, transplanted, 3 year	8.00	12.00
Pyrus Baccata seedlings	3.00	5.00
Bush Cherry seedlings	3.00	5.00
Spruce, Tamarac, Native Pine, Arbor Vitae (White Cedar)	4.00	6.00
Virginia Creeper, for training on wire fence	3.00	5.00
Russian Poplar and Willow Cuttings	.75	1.00

All the above trees and shrubs are described under the headings "Ornamental Trees and Shrubs" and "Deciduous Trees." Not less than 50 trees sold at above prices. Prices per dozen (generally for heavier stock) given under descriptive headings.



Drive-way through Shelter Belt of Russian Poplars in Buchanan Nurseries. Trees on right, three years old; on left, four years old.

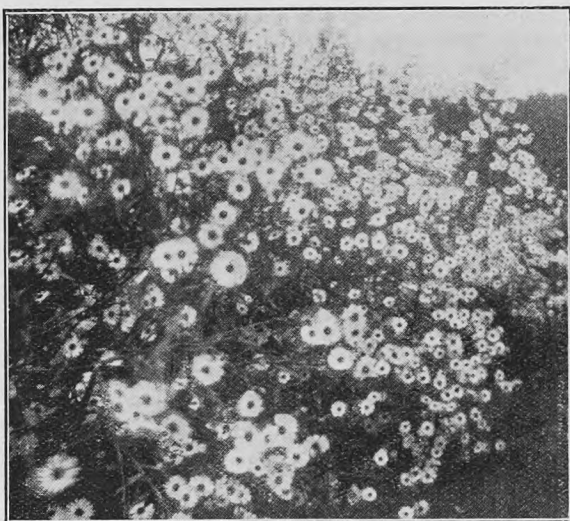
2 year maple and Ash \$3.00 per 100

Hardy Perennial Flowers

To this class belong those hardy flowers which die down on the approach of cold weather and grow up from the roots the following spring. Many of the finest flowers belong to the perennial class, and are quite hardy here. The perennials are the best flowers for our climate. Our seasons are too short to get good results from many of the annuals, or tender bedding plants, which are only coming into bloom when they are cut down by frost, while with the perennials a succession of bloom can be had from early spring until late fall, without the trouble of replanting every season. By using hardy perennials

Express will be paid by us on orders of \$10.00 and upward. Purchaser pays express on smaller orders. Add 5 cents per plant when wanted by mail. The prices quoted in most cases are for strong clumps and not single plants. Plants quoted at 25 cents each will be supplied at \$2.50 per dozen and six or more of one kind will be supplied at dozen rates.

Achillea millefolium — (Milfoil)—
Bright pink flowers in dense clusters. Season, July. Large clumps, 25c. each. Add 5c. each to all perennials when wanted by mail.



Boltonia Asteroides as photographed in our grounds.

the season of bloom will be one to two months longer than can be secured with annuals or bedding plants. Much of the perennial flower stock offered is greenhouse-grown. It is especially desirable that hardy field-grown stock only should be planted. All our stock is field-grown and we supply strong clumps. None is grown in greenhouses or under glass. Such stock is much harder and stands transplanting better than greenhouse stock.

The list following includes the best perennials for our climate, all of which have proved hardy in our grounds, unless otherwise stated. The figures denote the usual height of plants and the months the season of bloom.

Achillea ptarmica — (The Pearl)—
Beautiful white flowers in great profusion and continuing in bloom throughout the summer. Fine for cutting. Very hardy. A fine border plant. One foot. Clumps, 25c. each; by mail, 30c.

Alysum saxatile—Silvery foliage. Lustrous yellow flowers in a compact mass. Low growing. Clumps, 25c.

Asparagus—A few clumps of hardy asparagus are excellent for foliage effect and indispensable in making up bouquets.

Althea — (Hollyhock)—Half hardy. Young plants will sometimes winter out the first year, but they rarely survive a second winter. Should have a

dry location. We supply choice double white, double pink and double red varieties. 25c. each; \$2.50 dozen.

Aquilegia — (Columbine)—Popular plants in blue, purple, white and yellow colors, etc. Two to three feet. Mid-summer. Double and single varieties, mixed, 25c. each.

Armeria maritima—Low growing, plants with grassy foliage and pink flowers, 8 inches, 25c.

Arundinaria—(Ribbon Grass)—An ornamental grass with variegated foliage. Useful for border purposes. Clumps, 25c. each.

Boltonia asteroides—White, aster-like flowers in September. 3 feet. A fine fall bloomer. 25c. each.

Campanula—(Bell Flower)—Large purple, or blue cup-shaped flowers. 25c. each.

Chrysanthemum—(Shasta Daisy)—Large white flowers, with yellow center. Fine for cutting. Fairly hardy. 25c. each.

Convallaria majalis—(Lily of the Valley)—Clumps, 25c.

Coreopsis lanceolata—Deep golden flowers, continuing throughout the summer. Clumps, 25c. Two feet.

Delphinium—(Perennial Larkspur) Tall, 4 feet; dwarf variety, 18 inches. These are popular flowers produced on tall spikes, and having a long season of bloom. Blue and purple shades. Among the most popular hardy perennials strong clumps, 25c. each.

Dianthus barbatus—The well known Sweet William. Large clumps, 25c.

Dianthus plumarius—(Scotch or Grass Pinks)—Grass-like foliage. These represent the hardiest forms of the pinks. Large clumps, 25c.

Dicentra spectabilis — (Bleeding Heart)—Strong, heart-shaped flowers in pink and white. Season June. 2 to 3 feet. 35c. each; by mail, 40c.

Dicentra exima—A dwarf form of Bleeding Heart, with finely divided foliage, 25c.

Funkia (Plantain Lily) —Fragrant, pure white flowers in August. Large, ornamental foliage. 25c.

Gaillardia grandiflora—A very desirable hardy perennial. Large yellowish flowers, richly shaded in maroon. Blooms all summer. 2 feet. 25c.

Gypsophila paniculata — (Infants' Breath)—Minute white flowers. Used in making up bouquets. 25c.

Hemerocallis —(Day Lily)—An excellent class of hardy plants. **H. flava** —is the lemon lily and one of the finest of hardy perennials. Large, lily-shaped flowers of a delicate lemon yellow color. Fragrant, June and July. **H. Fulva**—is the Orange Lily. Flowers of a tawny orange color, in August. Strong clumps, 25c. each.

Hesperis matronalis—(Sweet Rocket)—A tall plant with terminal bunches of pink flowers, blooming abundantly in June—July. Clumps, 25c.

Helianthus (Sunflower)—Several species of strong growing plants, 4 to 6 feet. Large yellow flowers, late in summer and autumn, 25c. each.

Iris (Fleur de Lis)—This is a numerous family of plants, including several species of great beauty, at least two species of which are hardy here. These plants should be used freely wherever hardy perennials are wanted.

Iris siberica (Siberian Iris)—This is the hardiest form. There are two varieties, **alba** is creamy white and the first Iris to bloom. The dark purple Siberian Iris is the last to bloom. It is a free bloomer and a good form. Strong clumps, 25c. each.

Iris germanica (German Iris)—Stands next in point of hardiness. Of this species there are a great many named varieties of merit, prevailing colors ranging through shades of blue and purple to gold. German Iris, mixed varieties, 25c. each. Large clumps. We can supply a dozen or more named varieties.

Lathyrus latifolius (Ever-Blooming Perennial Pea)—Resemble the Sweet Pea but lack the fragrance of the latter. 25c. each.

Lilium (Lily)—The Tiger Lily is the only species perfectly hardy here. Large, bright red flowers, dotted with purplish spots. Bloom in August. 3 to 4 feet. Very showy. Planted in masses it gives a striking effect. There are double and single varieties. Four-year bulbs. 25c. each; \$2.00 dozen.

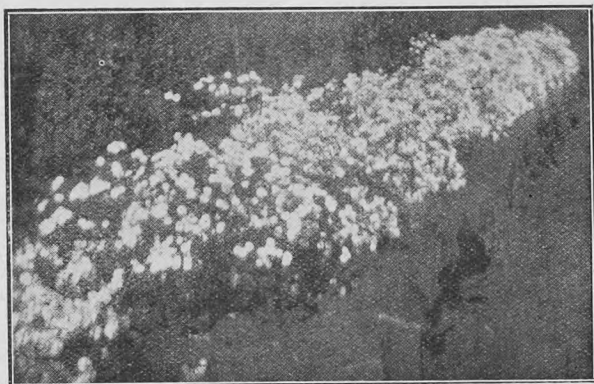
Linum perenne—(Perennial Flax)—Blue flowers. 12 inches. June—September. 25c. each.

Lupinus—Spikes of blue or white flowers, pea-shaped, 25c. each.

Lychnis chaledonica—Scarlet flowers in July—August. An old garden favorite. 25c. each.

Myosotis palustris—(Forget-me-not)—Pale blue flowers of dwarf habit. 25c. each.

Paeonia (Peony)—The Queen of the herbaceous flower garden. These magnificent plants are quite hardy here. The old fashioned peonies were regarded as fine flowers in their day, but they are far surpassed by many new and fragrant varieties. We offer the following named varieties, all large, strong plants: **Andre Laures**, a late blooming, fragrant red. **Humei**, very large, lustrous pink, cinnamon scented. **L'Esperence**, very large, delicate pink flower. One of the best. **Pottsi**, Purplish Crimson. A rare color of lustrous appearance. Nearest to the purple shade attained in the Peony. **Queen Victoria**, large, white, with yellow centre. A favorite variety. Any one of the above 50c each. **Festiva Maxima**. The finest of all Peonies.



Achillea Ptarmica—The Pearl—as photographed in our grounds.

Pure white, with occasional stains of crimson. Extra strong plants, 75c each. The above six superb peonies for \$2.50. By mail 5c per plant extra. Unnamed peonies, red and pink, 35c each, 40c each by mail. Extra strong roots.

Phlox (Hybrids)—The hardy perennial phlox is the grandest of late summer blooming plants. It presents a wonderful array of brilliant colors in many shades of red, rose, pink, salmon scarlet, lilac, etc. Also white. Mixed varieties, strong clumps, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen. Named varieties, each one different, 35c each, \$3.00 dozen.

Phlox subulata (Moss Pink)—A low moss like species, useful for borders or rock work. White and pink, 25c each.

Papaver orientale—(Oriental Poppy)—The brilliant Oriental Poppy. Deep orange, scarlet flowers of enormous size, in spring. Hardy, 25c.

Papaver nudicaule (Iceland poppy)—This is the beautiful little Arctic or Iceland poppy, which will bloom from early spring until late fall. 25c each.

Pyrethrum roseum (Painted Daisies)—Handsome flowers in shades of red, white, etc. Useful for cutting. Blooms in midsummer. 25c.

Pyrethrum uliginosum (Autumn Daisy)—Tall plants producing a wonderful showing of large, white flowers, with yellow centres. The early frosts fail to check the bloom. 25c each.

Ranunculus acris (Bachelor's Button)—Closely double, glossy golden flowers. 2 feet. June, July. 25c each.

Rudbeckia laciniata (Golden Glow)—A strong-growing, showy plant, produc-

ing large aster-like flowers of rich, golden color, in great abundance. Season August, September. 5-6 feet. One of the best and hardiest perennials. Large clumps 25c.

Stipa pennata—Ornamental grass. Feathery seed heads. Clumps 25c.

Spiraea filipendula—Beautiful fern-like foliage. White flowers on long stems. **S. ulmaria** is another good species. 25c each for strong clumps of either variety.

Tradescantia virginica—Blue flowers all summer. Also a white form. Grass like foliage. Flowers in clusters. 2 feet. Either variety, 25c each.

Viola—Violet, Pansy. **V. tricolor**, grown from choice seed. Plants wintered out doors, 10c each, \$1.00 dozen.

Yucca filamentosa—A cactus-like plant with broad foliage, surmounted

by fragrant, creamy flowers, borne on a tall stem. 35c each.

Hardy Perennial Collection—One dozen plants, every one different, our selection of varieties, \$2.50 per dozen. All good plants. 7 dozen for \$10.00. Our selection of varieties, express prepaid on the 6 dozen lot. Only choice, hardy plants will be used in these collections.

Tender Perennials

The following are known as summer flowering plants. The bulbous or tuberous roots are taken up and stored over winter, usually in dry sand in a frost proof cellar. They should be started in pots or boxes inside and set out after danger of frost is over.

Dahlias—The Dahlias form an interesting and beautiful collection of plants. We can supply a number of choice varieties at 25c each. The plants should be started in pots or boxes and planted out in June.

Polianthes (Tuberose)—White flowers. Very fragrant. May be grown as a pot plant but requires a high temperature. Bulbs 10c each, \$1.00 dozen.

Montbretia—Showy plants producing spikes of star-shaped flowers, 10c each, 75c dozen.

Cannas—Showy summer bloomers. Give a good start inside before planting out, or they may be caught by frost before blooming. May be lifted and grown inside during the winter. Roots difficult to keep in cellar.

Gladiolus—Very popular summer flowering plants. Start in pots or boxes inside, to secure bloom in good season. Plant out in June. Choice mixed colors, 10c each, 50c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100. Light varieties, pink varieties, red varieties, striped varieties, supplied as to color, 10c each, 50c dozen; \$3.50 per 100. Selected named varieties, 25c each.



Pyrethrum Uliginosum, or Autumn Daisy, as photographed in our grounds.

Fall Bulbs

The following bulbs are supplied only in the fall, for winter blooming in pots, or for planting out for early spring bloom. The tulips are quite hardy and may be safely planted out in the fall, also the *Scilla Siberica*. The daffodils will also sometimes succeed planted outdoors, though they should be well mulched. The others are rather tender for outside planting. Dutch

hyacinths, single or double, 15c. each; \$1.50 dozen. Roman hyacinths, 10c. each, 50c. dozen. Tulips, 10c. each; 50c. dozen; \$2.00 per 100. Narcissus or daffodils, 10c. each; 50c. dozen; \$2.00 per 100. Jonquils, 50c. dozen; \$1.50 per 100. Crocus, 25c. dozen; \$1.25 per 100. *Scilla Siberica*, 10c. each; 30c. per dozen. Snowdrops, 10c. each; 25c. dozen.

Miscellaneous

Asparagus—The first vegetable ready for the table in the spring. Hardy and easily grown. Every farmer and everyone who has a garden should have a good supply. One year plants, \$1.00 per 50; \$1.50 per 100. Two year plants, \$1.50 per 50; \$2.50 per 100. Three-year plants, \$2.50 per 50; \$3.50 per 100. Varieties—Palmetto, Columbian Giant, Colossal, Bonvallet's Giant.

Horse Radish—Large roots, 15c. each, \$1.00 dozen. Cuttings, 50c. dozen.

Rhubarb—Thoroughly hardy and easily grown. Everyone who has a plot of ground should grow a supply of this healthful and appetizing article. Can be used fresh all summer and put up in a score of different ways for winter use. Here is a recipe for Rhubarb Butter:

Ten lb. rhubarb, eight lbs. sugar, three lbs. cooking figs. Cut rhubarb and stand over night in sugar. Chop figs fine and add to rhubarb while boiling. Can for winter use. This commodity will cost less than nothing, as it will save its cost several times over in saving of butter. Rhubarb can be grown for one-quarter cent per lb., and this rhubarb butter can be put up at a cost of 3c. to 4c. per lb. while butter sells at 20c. to 40c. per lb. in winter. Sell butter and grow rhubarb. Varieties, Myatt's linnaeus, St. Martin, Victoria, etc.

PRICES—1 year roots, 20c. each; \$1.50 dozen. 2-year plants, 25c. each; \$2.50 dozen. 3-year plants, 35c. each; \$3.50 dozen. Whole plants, not divided roots at these prices.

Seed Potatoes

To those who grow potatoes for their own use we would say "Don't grow a late potato." Our season is too short to allow late varieties to ripen thoroughly and unless well ripened the eating quality is poor. Get some choice, early variety, and secure best results. Don't be content with 100 bushels per acre when you should have three to six times that amount. Our seed is pure. We grow it ourselves. We offer the following choice varieties:—

Early Ohio—True stock. There are many so-called early Ohios on the market. A splendid variety. A standard among potatoes.

Early Bovee—This is an early potato and a heavy cropper. It has given some wonderfully heavy crops.

Burpees Extra Early—One of our heaviest croppers and a first-class potato. Resembles Bovee.

Maul's Early Thoroughbred—A potato which has been well received and recommended by those who have grown it.

Early Puritan—A highly prized white variety; medium to large size; smooth, of fine quality, and a good cropper.

Early Irish Daisy—Resembles Burpee. A first-class potato for general crop. Has given us big yields. Quality good.

Duke of York—Extra early. New, smooth, white; Good for early market. Quality only fair.

Prices—all varieties, 75c. per peck; \$1.50 bushel. No charge for bags.

Cash with Orders for Potatoes—Write for prices on large lots. Purchaser pays freight. Give second choice in ordering, in case stock should be exhausted. Small lots are best sent by express. For a bag or more freight is cheaper. Freight costs no more for a bag than a peck. Freight shipments made after May 15th, to avoid risk of frost damage.

Bee Supplies—We are closing out this line. Langstroth frames, \$1.75 per 100. Sections, not split, 75c. per 100. Smokers, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Perforated metal, 15c. per foot. Quinby's Book on Bees, \$1.25, post free.

Horticulture in the North—The only book on gardening written specially for the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Paper 60c; cloth \$1.00, post free. Full instructions for growing all northern fruits, also chapters on growing shelter belts, ornamental gardening, etc. "Profits in Poultry", \$1.25. "Farm Appliances", 60c., post free.

Land—Several choice pieces of land near Winnipeg for sale, suitable for market gardening, or farming, in blocks to suit purchaser. For particulars, write D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles,

IMPORTING STOCK

An enormous amount of money is annually thrown away by residents of the prairie provinces of Canada, in placing orders for nursery stock with agents from Eastern Canada or the United States. It is strange that many people who should know better, will throw their money away in this way. Probably not less than 90 per cent. of the nursery stock brought in from the East or the United States is entirely worthless for planting in this country. These people know nothing about the requirements of this country. In placing an order with the Buchanan Nursery Company, you cannot make any very serious mistakes, because our stock is grown entirely for these Western provinces and consists entirely of those varieties which have proved most suitable for the country. We have had 27 years' experience in this climate, and carried on experimental nursery work for seven years before we offered any stock for sale. We are testing scores of new things every year and have spent thousands of dollars in experimental work. What we offer are selections from the hundreds of varieties we have tested. It is sheer folly to send

away to the East or the United States to people who know nothing about the requirements of this country, when hardy, home-grown acclimated stock can be secured here. Trees grown in the softer and milder climate of the East or South, are not suitable for our climate, even though the variety may be a good one. We frequently get orders for stock which we know is not worth planting here. In such cases we always write explaining that such stock is not suitable for this country. If such orders were sent to an Eastern or United States nursery, the stock would be sent on without explanation, to the loss of the purchaser.

TESTIMONIALS

I am still well pleased with the stock from you. The 15 trees are all growing. F. Tielbein, Millet, Alta.

Stock came in excellent condition and the purchasers (neighbors who ordered with Mr. Smith) are greatly pleased with it. Henry Smith, Saskatoon.

All the trees I got from you in 1905 are doing very nicely indeed, except some apple trees that were destroyed by rabbits last winter. W. J. Crafts, Edmonton, Alta., August 20, 1907.



Madame Plantier Rose, as photographed in our grounds. Over 50 blooms at the time photo was taken.

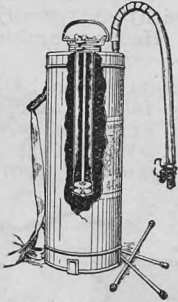
Fruit Growing in Manitoba

From the Winnipeg Daily Tribune September, 1903:—

"One of the most extensive undertakings in the province has been made within a few miles of Winnipeg. A visit to Buchanan's Nurseries just now is a sight for sore eyes, and an eye-opener to the possibilities of this country in the way of fruit production. Mr. Buchanan has been experimenting in fruit growing for a number of years, but the fact that he planted out over 2,000 fruit trees this year speaks louder than words that the day of mere experimenting has gone by. Many of the trees are now loaded with fruit.

Mr. Buchanan is raising his trees right on the ground, and is grafting his apples on Russian crab roots, to give hardness of stock, and avoid root-killing. In small fruits he has achieved great success and demonstrated beyond all question that there is nothing to hinder unlimited production of strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, etc. In the grounds are about twenty-five varieties each of gooseberries, raspberries and currants. He exhibited more than 100 varieties of small fruits at the recent horticultural exhibition.

The Wonderful Auto-Spray



VERY necessary on the farm. Indispensable in the garden. With the aid of this little machine all kinds of insects that infest trees and plants can be speedily destroyed. The various forms of blight, rust and fungous diseases affecting plants may also be prevented by spraying. Insect and plant diseases may usually be treated with one application, by combining ingredients for both purposes. The machine can also be used for applying disinfectants, or spraying to destroy vermin in stables, poultry houses, etc., washing buggies, windows, etc., sprinkling plants, sprinkling floors for sweeping, for which purpose it is very useful in stores or large buildings, for cupping, for pumping up bicycle tires, spraying animals for vermin. It also makes a first-class ever-ready fire extinguisher, for which purpose alone it is worth the price. Full directions for preparing all kinds of sprays with every machine. WRITE FOR FOLDER.

pose alone it is worth the price. Full directions for preparing all kinds of sprays with every machine. WRITE FOR FOLDER.

Galvanized Steel Machine \$6.00.

Brass Machine \$8.00.

BUCHANAN NURSERY CO., St. Charles, Man.

White Wyandotte Poultry

The favorite General Purpose or Utility Breed. Good Market Birds. Winter Layers.

Cockerels, Pullets, and Eggs for sale.

Healthy birds, that have their run where no other poultry are kept

M. T. Buchanan,

St. Charles, Man.

A CYPHER'S INCUBATOR, as good as new, and several Brooders for sale.